Commercial



Amertiser

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Known attorneys, sked down, kicked, and tring are said to have Lord of the Admiralty, accompanies six-up for the Honolulans

SECRETARY

Takes English Foreign Office.

General Botha Still Fighting in the Transvaal--Steyn Is Irreconcilable.

LONDON, Oct. 31 .- The Marquis of ansdowne's elevation to the foreign secretaryship, according to the announcements in the newspapers this morning, has, figuratively speaking, taken the country's breath away. It was as unexpected as it is unwelcome. Even the staunchest ministerial mouthpieces among the African newspapers openly denounce it. The Globe declares the appointment only shows Lord Salisbury is completely out of touch with the feelings and wishes of the electorate and the Conservative party, while the Liberal Westminster Gazette croaking over the discomfiture of the ministerial newspapers which have been so loudly demanding the retirement of Lord Lansdowne, express relief at the fact that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was not given the post, saying:

"The latter's appointment would have filled thoughtful people with dismay, and it is something to have esaped this serious danger."

Lord Salisbury apparently arranged matters with the Queen at Balmoral, a week ago. His own inclination was to sign the premiership and devote him self exclusively to the Foreign Office He wrote her majesty to this effect, but she declined to accept the suggestions. Lord Salisbury, therefore, went to Balmoral to discuss the question, with the result that the Queen carried her point.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 .- A dispatch to

the Tribune from London says: It is announced, seemingly with authority, that Lord Salisbury acting on medical advice, has decided to lighten his labors by relinquishing the Foreign Secover eleven years in the Foreign Office, and, though he has passed his seventieth birthday, if he had merely consulted his own natural desires, he would have continued to hold the two offices which he has occupied with such unvarying success. As Prime Minister he will be able to exercise general control not alone in foreign affairs, but in other departments of the public service. Lord Lansdowne, who has been Gilman, General Agent; a favorite at the War Office, will be, according to the Telegraph, the new Foreign Secretary. He is a weak poll-ETCAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. tician, but has been a successful Viceroy, and is persona grata with his Premier. With Lord Lansdowne at the Foreign Office, Lord Salisbury will still England, whereas such might not be the case if a strong man like Mr. Chamberlain has been appointed. It is not unlikely, however, that there will be a great outery if Lord Lansdowne's appointment should be oracially con-

CHAMBERLAIN'S SCHEMES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 .- A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Mr. Chamberlain again is under obligations to his enemies for magnifying the importance of everything he does. French suspicion pursues him to Gibraltar and Malta and invents all sorts of insidious rest and recreation. Englishmen laugh at the idea that Lord Salisbury has sent him as an emissary from the Foreign Office to investigate the condition numbered 30,000. of Morocco and the strategic value of Ceuta, or that the Admiralty has arm-Mediterranean naval stations. At the same time his unvarying success in exing the attention of his enemies in England is proof of his power and influence. There is a strong feeling of Chauvinism even in sober-minded England, but the press is under selfrestraint and does not encourage it by indiscreet utterances. There is deep distrust of France, and a firm conviction among men of influence that England must always be on guard against her. The opinion has been constantly expressed among military men during the last ten days that the agreement with Germany was not aimed against Russia, but against France, and that its effects have already been witnessed in the abandonment of offensive preparations for welcoming Mr. Kruger

In the became engaged in He had a conference with Sir George country. n the Reyal Annex sa- White, the Governor, and inspected resulting in an attor- privately the fortifications. H. M. S.

A Paris dispatch says: "Suspicion 1.55; granulated, 5.75.

of Secretary Chamberlain and his Mediterranean trip is increasing. Le Figaro calls him the 'Terror of Peaceful Government.' "

Le Journal says that Mr. Chamberlain with his son and Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith, are at Malta to study with the Governors of the naval stations in the Mediterranean the exact condition of the British naval forces and to take into account the comparative forces of France.

Le Matin says: "Chamberlain's visit to malta will probably be extended to Marseilles, to synchronize with Krueger's arrival. He hopes to call forth some ugly incidents so as to enable him to speak ill of France, perhaps to make him popular in England."

La Patrie says: "The announcement of the proximate arrival of Chamber lain at Malta is causing uneast even in Italy, the alleged friend of England. Chamberlain treats this Italian land of Malta as a simple crown colony, which ought to be anglicized in language, customs and commerce and entirely deprived of Italian character. Then the Italians in Malta will be worse off than the Italians in Tu-

STEYN IRRECONCILABLE. LONDON, Oct. 31.-A belated dispatch from Pretoria tells of the failure of British negotiations with Gen. Botha for the surrender of the Boers. Botha received Gen. Paget's hag of truce courteously and admitted his defeat, but said it was impossible to treat for surrender as long as any burghers wished to continue the war.

President Steyn was irreconcilable. He refused even to see the bearer of a

AMERICA NOT ADVISED. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.-The Department of State has not yet been advised of the reported abdication by Lord Salisbury of the portfolio of Minister for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, as reported in last night's cable despatches. The news comes as a surprise, because within the week the most positive assurance had been received here of the premier's definite conclusion to retain this portfolio. The inference touching his health have influenced Lord Salisbury in adopting this course

near Kenhardt, where it is said the ir-

DEFENDING THE CUP.

retaryship. Lord Salisbury has had New Syndicate Formed to Sail Against the Shamrock II.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 -- The syndicate which is to build the yacht which will of the Chinese Empire." probably defend the America's cup gainst Shamrock II, is composed of six epresentative yachtsmen, according to August Belmont of the New York Yacht modore C. L. F. Robinson, Commodore Edward M. Brown, W. K. Vanderbilt, them. Of the men who will be prominent on the new boat is E. A. Willard. The syndicate will give the charge of the boat into his hands as manager. For twenty years or so Mr. Willard has been a leading amateur at the sport. When the Vigbe able to direct the foreign policy of dant returned from England, in the spring of 1896, to be refitted as the trial boat for the Defender, the was in his charge. Mr. Willard has been a member of the New York Yacht Club since February 1, 1872.

TROUBLE IN COLOMBIA.

Revolution Raging and Business Seriously Disturbed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 .- C. B. Hart, United States Minister to Colombia, South America, who has arrived here and is on his way to his home in Wheeling, W. Va., said in an interview: "Matters in schemes and intrigues in explanation of Colombia are seriously mixed. The Libwhat is in reality a holiday journey for crals started a second revolution a few days ago and it has feveloped great strength. The fight has been flerce, and up to date the killed and wounded have

"While the Liberals have met with much success, it is my belief that the Governed him with a roving commission to in- ment will be eventually successful; but the revolution is seriously disturbing bus-General Prospero Pinzon is in command of the Government forces and the revolutionists are commanded by Genciting suspicion abroad and command- eral Rafael Uribe. The scene of the trouble is in the Department of Cauca."

CABLE TO AUSTRALIA.

New South Wales Legislature Favors Bill for Pacific Route.

SYDNEY, (N. S. W.), Oct. 29.-The Legislature has passed the Pacific cable

Examination Here.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 .- In answer to an inquiry the Treasury Department has held that aliens who have been duly examined at ports of the United States and there admitted as not being of the classes excluded by law, need at Marseilles and Paris and in the ex- not be re-examined except physically pulsion of Sipido. These vagaries of at Honolulu even though they reached judgment are not reflected by the Eng- that port through Canada, provided lish press, which under the wise leader- passage through Canada was continuship of the Times, never loses its head ous without stop over. Allens seeking admission at Honolulu under any other NEW YORK, Oct. 31 .- Mr. Joseph conditions must be examined as origtain has arrived at Gibraltar, inal applicants for admission to this tatives. It is contended that the court

Latest Sugar Advices.

Caesar was there to meet him and con- NEW YORK, Oct. 31.-Sugar-Raw, out of the place. Poll- vey him to Malta. His son Austin, a dull and easy; fair refining, 4c; centrifugal, 36 test, 4 1-2c; molasses sugar, 3 3-4c. Refined, quiet; crushed, 6.16; powdered, that an imperial edict, dated October

Uncle Sam Will Maintain It.

An Indemnity Of \$200,000,000 Has Been Agreed on by the Ministers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.-The State Department today made public the British-German agreement respecting the maintenance of the "open door" and territorial integrity of China, with the answer of the United States Government sent in duplicate to each of the principals to the agreement.

Mr. Hay to Lord Pauncefote: Department of State, Washington, D. C., October 29, 1900.

Excellency-I have the honor to ac knowledge to the receipt of your note of the 23d of October, enclosing the text of an agreement between Great in China, which was signed in London on the 16th instant by the Marquis of Sallsbury and the German Embassador on behalf of their respective governments, and inviting the acceptance by the United States of the principles recorded in that agreement

These principles are: "1. It is a matter of joint and peris that strong medical representations manent international interest that the ports on the rivers and littoral of China BOTHA MARCHING.

PRETORIA, Oct. 31.—Intelligence has reached here that Commandant General Botha is marching with a strong force to invade Cape Colony near Kenhardt, where it is said the irrespondent to uphold the same for all Children and Children and the every other legitimate form of the Anglo-German agreement was received at the Foreign Office this eventually constructed and to every other legitimate form of the Anglo-German agreement was received at the Foreign Office this eventually constructed and to every other legitimate form of the Anglo-German agreement was received at the Foreign Office this eventually constructed and to every other legitimate form of the Anglo-German agreement was received at the Foreign Office this eventually constructed and to every other legitimate form of the Anglo-German agreement was received at the Foreign Office this eventually constructed and to every other legitimate form of the Anglo-German agreement was received at the Foreign Office this eventually constructed and the every other legitimate form of the Anglo-German agreement was received at the Foreign Office this eventually constructed and the every other legitimate form of the Anglo-German agreement was received at the Foreign Office this eventually constructed and the every other legitimate form of the Anglo-German agreement was received at the Foreign Office this eventually constructed and the every other legitimate form of the Anglo-German agreement was received at the Foreign Office this eventually constructed and the every other legitimate form of the Anglo-German agreement was received at the Foreign Office this eventually constructed and the every other legitimate form of the Anglo-German agreement was received at the Foreign Office this eventually constructed and the every other legitimate form of the Anglo-German agreement was received at the Education and the Educati nese territory as far as they can ex- Foreign Office do not regard the Rusreconcilable Boers are ready to join

"II. Her Britannic Majesty's Government and the Imperial German Gov- reply "lacks the definiteness so desired ernment will not on their part make use of the present complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantages in Chinese dominions and will direct their policy toward maintaining General James R. Wilson from duty undiminished the territorial condition

The United States have heretofere made known their adoption of both these principles. During the last year this Government invited the powers he Herald. They are Vice Commodore interested in China to join in an expression of views and purposes in the direction of impartial trade with that favor of direct negotiations through country, and received satisfactory assurances to that effect from all of

When the recent troubles were at their height this Government on the third of July, once more made an announcement of its policy regarding impartial trade and the integrity of the Chinese Empire, and had the gratification of learning that all the powers held similar views. And since that themselves do not accept as sufficien time the most gratifying harmony has existed among all the nations concernthere has been little divergence of opinion as to the details of the course to be followed.

It is therefore with much satisfaction that the President directs me to inform you of the full sympathy of this Government with those of Her Britannic Majesty and the German Emperor in the principles set forth in the clauses of the agreement above cited. The third clause provides:

"II. In case of another power making itself complications in China in order to obtain under any form whatever any territorial advantages, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves to come to a preliminary understanding as to the eventual steps to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China." As this clause refers to a reciprocal

arrangement between the two high contracting parties, the Government of the United States does not regard itself as called upon to express an opinion in respect to it. I have, etc.

JOHN HAY. (A similar note mutatis mutandis was addressed on the same day by the Secretary of State to the Imperial German Charge d'Affaires)

MINISTERS NEAR AGREEMENT. NEW YORK, Oct. 30 .- A cable to the Sun from Peking says: At their recent meeting the Ministers at Peking discussed generally the terms of tre French note, particularly those tions of it referring to the prohibition of the importation of arms and punishment of the royal princes who aided and abetted the Boxer movement. No definite conclusion was reached. and the meeting adjourned until November 1st. The differences between the Ministers are not serious and they hope to complete their work in six or seven meetings more. Then they will meet the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

The Ministers are anxious for the return of the court to Peking. They say there is no semblance of a government here row to deal with, and while they have no doubt that Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have authority to negotiate with them, they are desirous of the return of the Government to the capital to assert its authority and to insure the carrying out of the agreement made by its represenbandits, and

justice of this contention. Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have been notified that an imperial edict, dated October *24th, has been issued stating that the

royal party hopes to remain at Singan Fu for a short time only. The viceroys have been urged to re-establish peace at the earliest possible moment, and it is promised that the court will return to the capital as soon as peace negotiations actually commence. Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have offi cially notified Minister Conger that the Southern Viceroys will not be removed. They added that those officials had the confidence of the throne and they would be given more power than they have at present instead of having their power curtailed.

The Americans have discovered that Boxer circulars are being printed in the section of the city under the control of the Germans, and that they are being distributed in the city.

Investigations are being made into the complaints that looting has taken lace in the forbidden city following the presence there of visiting parties Nothing is left now that could be conveniently carried off. General Chaffee is conducting the investigations. visitors before entering the forbidder city are now compelled to give a pledge that they will take nothing from the place. Some who were caught looting were compelled to disgorge their spolls The British detachment which went to Pao Ting Fu with the allied expedition, started on its return to Peking today.

NO AMERICANS AT CHING TING

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- A dispatch General Chaffee today says "Later from Hutchinson: No Ameri-cans at Ching Ting Fu." This is in reply to an inquiry sent by the War about Americans who were supposed to have been located at that place.

EIGNERS.

PAO TING FU, Oct. 24.-The city of Pao Ting Fu has been divided into districts under the superintendency of the various nationalities represented in nearly 21 per cent. Britain and Germany relating to affairs the occupying force. Looting is strictly forbidden in the British quarter, but the Germans, French and Italians have sacked their respective districts. The international commission which

> is inquiring into the massacre of the foreigners here has ordered the arrest of three Chinese officials. An Italian lieutenant, while noitering in the hills with sixteen men, was surrounded by Boxers. A rescu force composed of 150 British and sixty

Italian cavalrymen will leave tonight to drive off the Chinese. RUSSIA NOT SATISFACTORY. LONDON, Oct. 30 .- Russia's reply to sian note as adequate treatment of the points raised in the Anglo-German agreement note. They say the Russlan

by Lord Salisbury. GENERAL WILSON CALLED HOME WASHINGTON, Oct. have been sent to Peking detaching as chief of staff under General Chaffee and directing him to return to th United States. It has been the purpose of the Government to make Genera Wilson a member of the projecte American commission to treat with th Chinese Government for a settlement but the abandonment of that plan i Minister Conger made it unnecessar

to retain General Wilson in China. TO PUNISH OTHER LEADERS. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- The report ed decisions of the Ministers at Pekin to add two more Chinese leaders t those who shall be executed, namely Prince Yi and Yang Nie, appears to the first indications that the Minister the edict of the Chinese Emperor tha he will punish the individuals as the ed as to the ends to be pursued, and were specifically named by China as

among those to be punished. FRANCE AND BELGIUM STAND TOGETHER.

LONDON, Oct. 31 .- "I learn," the Brussels correspondent of the Times, "that King Leopold's visit to Oklahoma Paris has resulted in a Franco-Belgian Persons in service convention for the protection of the common interests of France and Belgium in China.'

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 .- Authoritative Indians, etc. on Indenial is made in Washington, says a Herald special, that the Ministers in Peking have already decided to demand \$200,000,000 indemnity. It is stated that this matter has not yet been, considered.

The Ministers and Chinese Envoys are trying to settle the punishment of the Boxer leaders, and it is learned partial data only and all returns for that Mr. Conger is especially desirous Alaska and for certain military organizato have Prince Tuan executed. It was tions, stationed abroad principally in the stated last night by a high official that Phinppines, have not yet been received. the President will be satisfied should Prince Tuan be degraded and exiled Census Bureau up to this date, including

taken to estimate the indemnity China over \$4,000,000 has been expended for sushould pay to the United States. The pervison and enumeration. War Department is preparing to col- NEW YORK, Oct. 31 .- The announcelect information as to the cost of the ment of the population of the United expedition to China, representatives of States made by the Census Bureau, says the religious denominations whose mis- a Washington special to the Times, has sionaries were killed and injured and started speculation about the effect on missions were destroyed are conferring the apportionment for members of Conwith Messrs. Conger and Rockhill, and gress. private citizens whose property was destroyed have submitted claims to the State Department, but they have all

trouble," says the Shanghai corre-only 30,000. Nevada shows a falling off in spondent of the Daily Express, "is brewing in the Yang-tse region, whith-er the Empress Dowager has soily one Congressman now and caner the Empress Dowager has sent emissaries to raise armed bodles to exterminate converts and expel foreigners. She has appointed Yu each Representative, would be Pennsyl-Chuan, a notoriously anti-foreign gen-vania, which would gain three Congress-vania, which would gain three Congresseral, to be military governor of the men, bringing her number up to thirty-Yang-tse district."

In the province of Kwang Tung, acording to the Hongkong correspondent Maryland, South Carolina and Virginia of the Daily Mail, the rebellion is sub- would each lose a Congressman, which siding, owing to the scarcity of arms would be offset by the gain of two in Texand ammunition.

Times, wiring yesterday, says: "Li would gain one, illinois would gain one, Hung Chang has wired to Chang Chib making her representation twenty-four. that it must return to Peking and the Tung, the Wu Chang Viceroy, that the Of the great other Middle States, Indi-Government be re-established in order to prove that the lawless element no longer controls it.

The Chinese evidently recognize the peace negotiations are satisfactory, but to other leading officials he has telegraphed exactly the reverse, bidding would neither gain nor lose. Nebraska would lose one and New Jersey would be the only

(Continued on Page 4.)

ANNOUNCED

Seventy-Six Millions In America.

THE NEW CENSUS FIGURES

Hawaii Has 154,001 and the Cost of the Census Work was Over \$6,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.-The official announcement of the total population of the United States for 1900 is 76,295,220, of which 74,627,907 are contained in the fortyfive States representing approximately the population to be used for apportionment purposes. There is a total of 134,158 In-Department asking for information dians not taxed. The total population in 1890, with which the aggregate population of the present census should be compared, was 63,069,756. Taking the 1890 population as a basis there has been a gain in population of 13,225,464 during the last ten years, representing an increase of

Following is the official announcement of the population of the United States in 1900 by States. In the figures the first column represents the census for 1900 and the second 1800 and the third column when given represents the number of Indians

-			
đ	Alabama 828,697	1,513 017	
. 1	Arkansas 1,311,564	1,128,179	***
	California 1,485,053	1,208,130	1,549
	Colorado 539,700	412,198	597
9	Connecticut	746,258	
ч	Tiple were as 164 cos		****
3	Delaware 184,735	168,493	*****
1	Florida	391,422	*****
J	Georgia 2,216,329	1,837,353	0.000
1	Idaho 161,771	84,385	2,237
	Illinois 4,821,550	3,826,351	****
	Indiana 2,516,463 fewa 2,251,829	2,192,404	*****
	ICWA 2,251,829	1,911,896	****
8	Kansas 1,469,496	1,427,096	*****
	Kentucky 2,147,174	1,858,635	*****
1	Louisiana 1,381,627	1,118,587	****
-	Maine 654,366 Maryland 1,189,946	661,086	****
e	Maryland 1,189,946	1,042,390	*****
1	Massachusetts 2,805,346	2,238,943	
2	Michigan 2,418,782	2,093,889	*****
1	Minnesota 1,751,395	1,301,826	1,768
	Mississippi 1,551,372	1,289,600	
d	Missouri 3,107,117	2,679,184	
9	Montana 243,289	132,159	10,746
8	Nebraska 1,068,901	1,058,910	*****
g	Nevada 42,334	45,761	1,665
y	New Hampshire 411,588	\$76,530	3
	New Jersey 1,883,669	1.444,933	32.00
	New York	5,997,853	4.711
e	North Carolina 1,891,992	1,617,947	
1	North Dakota 219,040	182,719	4,692
đ	Chio 4,157,545	3,072,316	*****
e	Oregon 413,532	313,767	****
	Pennsylvania 6,301,365	5,258,014	
n	Rhode Island 428,556	345,506	
h	South Carolina 1,340,312	1.151,149	*****
		328,808	10,932
y		1,767,518	10,000
		2,235,523	
	() The state of t		1,472
-	Utah 276,565	207,905 332,422	1,412
g	Vermont 343,641		*****
0	Virginia 1,854,184	1,655,980	0.504
	Washington 517,672	349,390	2,531
۲.	West Virginia 958,900	762,794	
10	Wisconsin 2,068,963	1,686,800	1,657
28	Wyoming 92,531	60,705	
17			7.
ıt		62,116,811	44,617
Y			
14	Territories, etc		

Alaska (est.) 32,052 59,620 24,644 Arizona 122,212 230,392 278,718 Dist. of Columbia. 154,001 89,990 Hawaii says Indian Ter. 180,192 56,033 153,593 2,937 New Mexico 61,834 of United States stationed abroad (estimated) . . 84,000 dian reservations, except Indian Territory 145,282

> Totals for seven Ter., etc. ... 1,667,313 952,943 89,541

The Alaskan figures are derived from The cost of the administration of the Germany, however, wants him behead- the expense incident to the preliminary work, as well as the cost of the enumera-No very vigorous steps have yet been tion and supervision, is \$6,361,961, of which

The increases or decreases in State representation depend on the feeling of Congress which is yet to be elected. It is been notified that such action is pre-mature. States will lose. One of them is Nebras-LONDON, Oct. 31.—"Most serious ka, which has gained tion. Another is Maine, which has gained not have less.

The greatest gainer under the conservative estimate of an increase of 200,000 to one. New York would gain two, reaching a total of thirty-eight. Kentucky, as. Maine and Vermont would each lose The Shanghal correspondent of the a Congressman, though Massachusetts

ten, leaving a net gain of one.